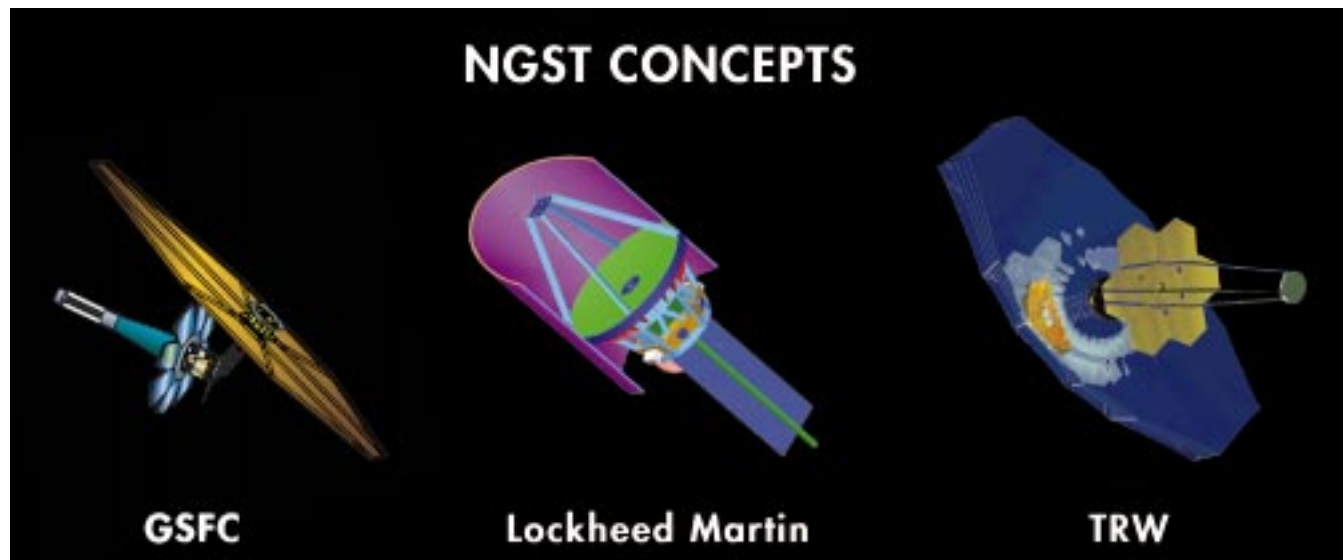


Next Generation Space Telescope **FAST FACTS**

“Visiting a time when galaxies were young...” — *HST & Beyond*



SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

- Study the birth of the first galaxies
- Determine the shape and fate of the universe
- Study formation of stars and planets
- Observe the chemical evolution of the universe
- Probe the nature of dark matter

TECHNOLOGY HIGHLIGHTS

- Precision deployable and inflatable structures
- Large, low areal density cold active optics
- Simulation based design
- Passive cooling
- Autonomous operations and onboard scheduling

NGST MISSION PROFILE

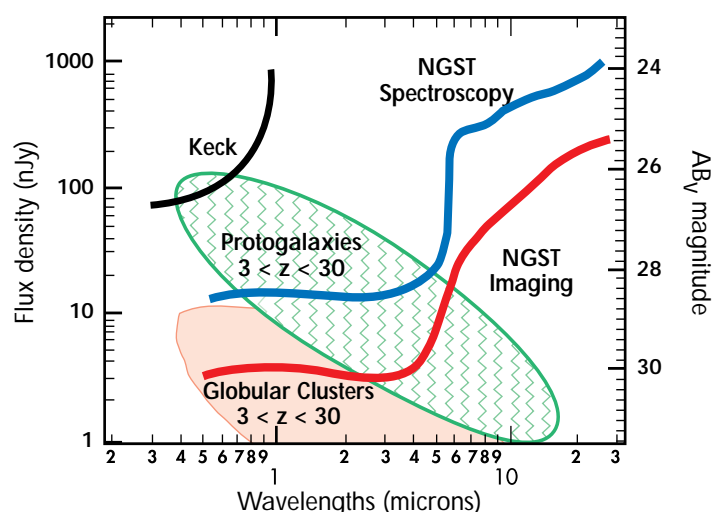
| Parameter | Requirement | Goal |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Wavelength range | 1–5 μm | 0.5–30 μm |
| Aperture diameter | >4 m | >8 m |
| Angular resolution | Diffraction-limited at 2 μm | Diffraction-limited at 0.5 μm |
| Spectral resolution | 100–1000 | 100–3000 |
| Optics temperature | <60K | 30K |
| Field of view | 4' X 4' at 1–5 μm | Add 2' x 2' coverage 5–30 μm |
| Sensitivity | Zodiacal background limited at 1 AU orbit | Cosmic infrared background limited |
| Instantaneous sky coverage | 100% available | |
| Lifetime | 5 years | 10 years |
| Orbit | L2 or 1 AU drift | 1 X 3 AU |

NGST Web Site: <http://ngst.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

CORE SCIENCE PROGRAMS

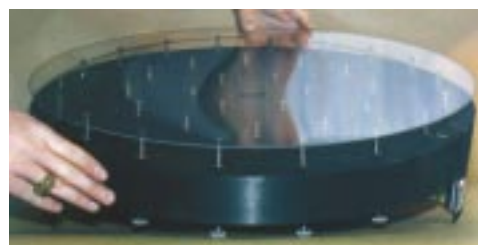
| Target Class | Study Objective | Target AB Magnitudes |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Deep fields | One deep field (down to AB magnitude 32) and 100 deep less (AB 30) flanking fields will be observed in broad-band filters | 30–32 |
| Universe at redshifts $z > 2$ | Primeval spheroids, birth and evolution of disks, the origin of heavy elements, birth and evolution of AGN | 29 (near-IR) 26 (thermal-IR) |
| Supernovae study | Improve our knowledge of the geometry of the universe and study the material universe before the birth of galaxies | 31 |
| Stellar populations in the nearby universe | Color magnitude to the horizontal branch luminosity both in the optical and in the near | 30.5–32 |
| Cosmic distances | Studies, based on gravitational lensing and gravitational time delays, determine dark-matter distribution | 27 |
| Kuiper Belt object searches | Statistically meaningful study of their properties as well as of the distribution in space | 30 (near-IR) 25 (thermal-IR) |
| Individual object classes | Variety of studies in both imaging and spectroscopy that can take advantage of the NGST performance, e.g., star formation and the late stages of stellar evolution | |

PROJECTED SENSITIVITY



Sensitivity of an 8 m diameter NGST compared with various astronomical phenomena in the early universe. The NGST curves show the signal-to-noise=10 response in 10,000 seconds for wide-band imaging modes and low resolution spectroscopy ($R \sim 100$).

HARDWARE DEVELOPMENT



Prototype active membrane mirror ($d = 0.5$ m, thickness = 2 mm) developed by the University of Arizona.



Precision deployable structure model developed by TRW.

PROPOSED TIMETABLE

| Tasks \ Date | FY 1997 | FY 1998 | FY 1999 | FY2000 | FY 2001 | FY2002 | FY 2003 | FY2004 | FY 2005 | FY2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Project flow | Pre-Phase A | | Phase A | | Phase B | | | Phase C/D | | | | Phase E |
| | Industry Technology | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GSFC Led Technology Stretch Studies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Technology challenges | Δ | Δ | Δ | Δ | Δ | Δ | | | | | | |
| Project milestones | | | | Δ PNAR | NAR | Δ PDR Δ | CDR Δ | | | | LAUNCH | Δ |
| Technology readiness points | | | Detectors | Telescope configuration | Inflatables | Orbit selection | | | | | | |